

TAFT READY TO WAR AGAINST ROOSEVELT

President's Friends Now Know
That the Opposition Is
Well Organized.

ANSWERS TO GLASSCOCK

Counter Interviews to That of the West
Virginia Governor
Given Out.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President Taft's friends have at last been aroused to the importance of countering the Roosevelt movement. Two developments today apparently impressed the President's supporters as significant. These were the declaration of Gov. William E. Glasscock of West Virginia, in which he announced that Roosevelt is the choice of the West Virginia Republicans, and the statement in dispatches from St. Louis that the city Republican committee had met and declared for Roosevelt by a vote of 15 to 10. It was recalled to-day that the St. Louis city committee four years ago took such a resolution as that adopted in favor of Roosevelt yesterday, but the significant thing to the President's friends is that the Roosevelt movement is not one of these sporadic affairs without organization or purpose.

They now realize that the Colonel's promoters are well organized and that they are planning their political explosives here and there throughout the country, with the focus attached to the most opportune moment for impressing the country. The "spontaneous" character of these endorsements of Col. Roosevelt appearing periodically is gravely suspected by President Taft's political advisers. The St. Louis incident has been referred to Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, who hails from St. Louis, for investigation and report.

As to Gov. Glasscock's interview, heroic measures were resorted to by the President's supporters. Later, it was with a West Virginia Republican newspaper and tonight which indicate that Gov. Glasscock in his pro-Roosevelt interview did not speak for all of the leading West Virginia Republicans. For example, ex-Senator Nathan Ray Scott, one time a national figure in Republican politics, said:

"I have not been in West Virginia for several weeks, but on the occasion of my last visit I found very strong Taft sentiment there favoring the President's re-election. I was greatly surprised when the Governor's interview appeared, and especially at the strong way in which he put it that West Virginia is a Roosevelt state. The people of West Virginia have a strong admiration for Roosevelt and it is a candidate for the Presidential nomination that would bring up the question as to his strength. But there exists a strong sentiment against a third term, in which the great majority of our citizens would regard a candidacy on the part of Mr. Roosevelt. Although he is greatly admired and has warm friends, yet his candidacy for a third term would prevent his getting the delegation of which Mr. Taft is assured."

The ex-Senator's interview shows him to be more composed politically than he was two weeks ago. Mr. Scott met two friends on the street on that occasion and seemed much disturbed over West Virginia politics. As the conversation was continued to-day, Mr. Scott then said: "Two months ago President Taft had an opposition apparently in West Virginia. We all expected that our delegates would be instructed for him without question. I told the President at that time that he was assured of the West Virginia delegates, but a month ago I learned of some Roosevelt sentiment developing. I say to you now, boys, that the best the President can expect from West Virginia is an instructed delegation."

President Taft's friends were pleased at the following reassuring message from his home at Charlottesville, Va., to the President's friends in Washington:

"You can put it down just as strongly as you like that the West Virginia delegation will be for Mr. Taft. The Republicans of the State generally favor his re-election and the sentiment of the delegates will be responsive to that feeling. Roosevelt has many admirers in West Virginia, but he is not regarded as a candidate and as a consequence Mr. Taft is assured of unanimous support at the State convention."

The promptness with which President Taft's friends got busy to-day to counteract the effect of Gov. Glasscock's statement shows an awakening by the Taft friends to the real seriousness of the Roosevelt movement. From the time forward as these Roosevelt movements develop in various parts of the country they will be "treated" by Mr. Taft's friends. It is manifest that the President's political managers do not intend to be content with the action of local committees here and there or an endorsement appearing from time to time as the result of a well organized plan to subvert the country to Col. Roosevelt.

It is expected that the Roosevelt movement will be over the resistance that will be offered by the President's friends at every point along its course from this time until the convention meets. The friends of Roosevelt sentiment will not be dissatisfied by the President's friends as

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It Doesn't Deny Any Part of the
Interview as Told by Har-
vey and Watterson.

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Champ Clark Stakes His Presidential
Room on the Action of His
State Convention.

Will Go to Wisconsin to Attend the
Convention to Choose a Delegate.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.—Attorney-General George W. Wickersham will be President Taft's representative at the convention where Taft delegates at large will be chosen to represent Wisconsin at the national convention.

E. Phillips Wickersham will address the Republicans of Wisconsin in February. Several dates are mentioned, February 14 being the most suitable for the convention.

It is planned to arrange a dinner in connection with the convention.

HITCHCOCK OR HILLES TO GO.

The General Impression in Washington Is
That the Former Will Get Out.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A situation is fast developing here which indicates that either Frank H. Hitchcock or the President will have to leave the political services of Charles D. Hilles, his present secretary. Many of Mr. Taft's friends acknowledge that the bitterness and antagonism that have developed between Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Hilles cannot go on indefinitely and that the climax is bound to come before many weeks. The general impression in Washington is that Mr. Hitchcock will go.

Mr. Hilles is now the foremost figure in handling the President's reelection campaign, and Mr. Taft has practically staked his political fortunes upon his efforts. Hilles and Hitchcock never have pulled together, but the breach between them has been gradually widening.

The feeling between Hitchcock and Hilles was first brought forcibly to public attention when Mr. Hitchcock opposed the naming of Harry New as chairman of the committee on arrangements of the Republican national convention. Mr. Hilles, apparently with the authorization of the President, had selected New for the place, and the Postmaster-General was bitterly opposed to this because he believed it would humiliate his friend ex-Gov. John Hill of Maine, who as chairman of the national committee would ordinarily be entitled to this important committee post. President Taft sided with Hilles in this matter and Mr. Hilles succeeded in carrying his programme through at the national committee meeting.

Since the Postmaster-General's Government ownership episode, the feeling between him and Secretary Hilles has been intensified. Mr. Hitchcock apparently held Secretary Hilles responsible for a good deal of the embarrassment that resulted for him in this incident.

Of course President Taft himself puts absolutely no credit in the reports that Mr. Hitchcock is lending any support to George W. Perkins in his attempt to round up Southern Republicans for Col. Roosevelt. The real difficulty between Hitchcock and some of Mr. Taft's political advisers, as outlined here to-night, lies in the fact that the President and his secretary, Charles D. Hilles, have been insisting upon recognizing Republican organizations in the Southern States wherever they have been formed, while Mr. Hitchcock has insisted upon the control being left to his personal friends who have led the Taft delegates for him in the 1908 campaign. Friends of the President do not look for an immediate break with Mr. Hitchcock, but the situation is such that eventually, it is predicted, Mr. Hitchcock will retire if Mr. Hilles is to continue to command the President's complete support.

BURNED IN FALLING PLANE.

Striking Accident at Senlis to French
Army Aviator.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Lieut. Berner of the French army aeroplane corps while practising in his machine at Senlis to-day fell to the ground from an altitude of 1,500 feet. He was badly burned and crushed. He was removed to the military hospital.

As Lieut. Berner fell his petrol tank exploded, setting fire to his machine. Two farmhands rushed to his rescue and cut the strap binding him to his seat. The farmers were badly burned.

A brother officer says that Lieut. Berner is short-sighted, and it is believed he lost his spectacles while operating the aeroplane. In an effort to catch them he moved forward suddenly, causing vibrations of the machine, which were noticed just before the fall.

The captain's legs were badly burned and his feet were almost destroyed.

The machine was a Borel monoplane.

SHOT HERSELF AT TELEPHONE.

Mrs. Houck Got Husband Who Wasn't
Coming Home to Dinner to Listen.

Ulysses Grant Houck, an inspector in the Department of Agriculture, called on his wife, Mrs. North Houck, on the telephone in the Wadsworth Court Apartments at Wadsworth avenue and 180th street, last night, and according to the switchboard operator told her that he would not be home for dinner. According to neighbors the two had had a quarrel earlier in the day.

The switchboard boy said that he heard the woman say she would do something desperate. She asked her husband to hold the wire.

Then there was a shot and the boy ran upstairs to find Mrs. Houck lying dead on the floor by the telephone. She had shot herself in the breast.

You often get Antiochian Whiskey with-
out asking for it, but better make sure next
time. Ladies Bazaar, New York Ad.

ROOSEVELT TO GO ABROAD?

Other Interesting Rumors About the
Political Situation.

ORDERS SMOKING IN FACTORIES STOPPED

Fire Commissioner Johnson Finds
a Way Whereby He Thinks
He Can Prevent It.

10,000 NOTICES TO GO OUT

Clause in Penal Law on Insecurity to
Life and Property Covers
Subject, He Asserts.

Fire Commissioner Johnson is going to do the best he can to see to it that no more fires are caused by smoking in factory buildings. When the Commissioner read the report of the Fire Marshal that in 1910 3,240 fires were attributable directly to the careless use of matches by smokers and to cigar and cigarette stubs that were thrown away he went to Corporation Counsel Watson and asked him if some way in his office couldn't find some way of stopping smoking in factories.

Alexander C. McNulty, one of Mr. Watson's assistants, dug up a section of the penal law that seemed to fit the case and an opinion was written.

The section of the penal law under which the Commissioner is going to prosecute smokers in factories is 1530, under the head of public nuisance, and reads in part:

"A public nuisance is a crime against the order and economy of the State and consists in unlawfully doing an act or omitting to perform a duty, which act or omission annoys, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of any considerable number of persons or in any way renders a considerable number of persons insecure in life or the use of property."

A person who commits a nuisance of this sort is guilty of a misdemeanor.

So, with the city's lawyer behind him, the Fire Commissioner will send out 10,000 notices in English, Yiddish and Italian asking smoking in factories and ask the factory owners to see to it that these notices are obeyed by their employees, who are forbidden to smoke cigars, cigarettes or pipes inside the buildings.

Commissioner Johnson said last night that he didn't mean to let the matter drop with sending out the notices. He said that inspectors would go around to factories, department stores and left off buildings to see to it that those notices were lived up to.

Mr. McNulty said last night that it was the memory of the Asch building fire that caused the move on Commissioner Johnson's part. He said that as he understood it the law would be most strictly enforced against men who smoke in factories where large numbers of women are employed. The men cutters in shirt-waist factories, for example, are to have special attention. Mr. McNulty said that the smoker as well as the proprietor would be prosecuted.

FACE DEATH ON SHIP'S MAST.

Four of the Crew of the Wrecked Prescott
Abandoned by Life Savers.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 19.—Four members of the crew of the three masted schooner Harry Prescott, stranded two miles east of Hatteras, who have been clinging to the rigging since 9 o'clock last night, gave up hope of rescue at 8 o'clock to-night, when the life savers made a final effort to reach them and failed.

Their hopes, however, were raised at ten o'clock to-night when the revenue cutter Itasca came in sight. She is now trying to reach the men with lifeboats, but with little hope.

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Three men jumped into the sea this morning and were rescued by life savers from the Creed Hill and Hatteras stations. A fourth man, C. R. Fildorick, captain, T. H. Smith, mate, and George O. Robbins, steward.

The Prescott left New York on January 1 and encountered heavy weather. She put into Delaware Breakwater out of the storm and lost her anchors when ice floes bore down on her. She was forced to sail when her anchors disappeared and she was endeavoring to make her way to Beaufort when she struck the beach near Hatteras. The vessel was loaded with salt and is a total loss.

COTTON LOCKOUT ENDED.

Settlement of Open Shop Issue Post-
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The settlement which the operatives have accepted is based on the proposition made by the employers through Sir George Ranken Askwith, the strike settler of the Board of Trade, last Tuesday. This was to the effect that, as the operative claim a right to refuse to work with non-unionists and the employers insist on maintaining an impartial attitude between unionists and non-unionists, work shall begin forthwith on the understanding that at the end of six months, during which no lockout notices are to be given or strikes declared on the non-unionist question, Sir George Ranken Askwith will if asked submit to both parties suggestions which will aim to provide a means whereby both may maintain their principles without incurring the rights of each other.

The proposition further stipulates that if the foregoing does not solve the question neither side will do anything involving stoppage of work without giving six months notice.

Drop of 28 Degrees in 11 Hours.

The vernal temperature of 52 degrees at 9 o'clock yesterday morning made the stars shine cheerfully, but a cold wave was rushing down on the latitudes and at 11 o'clock last night the mercury had dropped to 24, a tumble of twenty-eight degrees in fourteen hours. The local prophets said the low record of this morning might be 20 or less.

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Hastily on Habeas Corpus Writ.

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Champ Clark Stakes His Presidential
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WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Two important developments occurred in the Democratic Presidential situation to-day. The Woodrow Wilson people issued their first authoritative comment on the action of Gov. Wilson in telling Col. George Harvey in effect that he was a milksop, the neck of the Wilson boom. This statement was issued by William F. McComb, Gov. Wilson's political manager, after many conferences with Gov. Wilson's supporters in the Senate and House.

Mr. McComb does not deny any detail of the versions of the famous interview as told by Col. Harvey and Col. Henry Watterson. The question which Gov. Wilson's manager asks the Governor's political enemies to answer is whether one friend in private conversation with another should in answer to a plain question resort to flattery or dissimulation or whether he should state the plain truth as he saw it. Obviously Gov. Wilson stated the plain truth.

The other development of importance in the Democratic situation to-day was the announcement by Speaker Champ Clark that he would stake his chances for the Presidential nomination on the action of the approaching convention of Missouri Democrats at Joplin. If that convention endorses Joseph W. Folk the Speaker will forbid the further use of his name in connection with the Presidential campaign and will support Folk. If, on the other hand, the convention records its decision in favor of Clark, the Speaker will not have promoted the question, but Folk will graciously retire from the race.

Here is the statement issued by Woodrow Wilson's political manager, apparently with the authorization of the Governor himself:

With reference to the alleged Wilson-Harvey incident, it seems to me that Col. Harvey has in a recent conversation at the needs to be said. It appears that Col. Harvey as far back as last October he himself suggested to Gov. Wilson that Col. Harvey's support through *Harvey's Weekly* might be of service and that he previously told Col. Harvey himself the same thing. It would seem that Col. Watterson had convinced the Governor of the truth of his opinion and had at least impressed Col. Harvey with the probability of its truth, since Col. Harvey would not have promoted the question, if it is a pressing struggle that Col. Watterson should feel concerned that the Governor in private conversation with himself and Col. Harvey should, in answer to a pointed question, give him an expression of the very view which Mr. Watterson himself entertained and which he had communicated to the Governor and probably to Col. Harvey.

In October last, also, the very month in which he made these suggestions to Gov. Wilson, Col. Watterson said in the *Louisville Courier Journal*, editorially:

"Two things seem tolerably sure to the writer of the *Courier*. If Woodrow Wilson is nominated for President, it will be through the force of an irresistible pressure of public opinion, and if he is defeated for the nomination it will be by some well organized agency well backed by money. No Democrat of modern times has come to the running, Samuel J. Tilden alone excepted, with half of the equipment and the claim of the New Jersey Governor."

The facts that are being stated over the passing incident are among those which have hitherto been the most conspicuous opponents of Gov. Wilson. Witness the frequently quoted statement of Mayor Danaham of Omaha, Neb., who has for months been loudly denouncing to Gov. Wilson, but who has been the aggressive champion of another candidate. The same applies to others who have indulged in laudatory expressions. This of course is to be expected, for every man develops a divided loyalties for the nomination.

The gist of the issue as I see it is whether one friend in private conversation with another should in answer to a plain question resort to flattery or dissimulation or whether he should state the truth as he sees it.

Col. Watterson arrived in town to-night for a stay of a week or ten days. The McComb statement was shown to him, but he declined to answer it at this time. The Colonel contented himself with making this brief statement:

"As to the Wilson matter, I have nothing to add to what has already been said, unless one seriously challenges my own responsible person. Then I may have a good deal to say."

Col. Watterson added that he had come to Washington in connection with the Perry Memorial Commission, of which he is a member. The commission is about to select a design.

"No other business or interests bring me here at this time," said Mr. Harvey, wagging his head wisely. "As soon as this business is completed, I shall make a bee-line for my winter home in Florida."

Opinion in regard to the effect of the turning down of Col. Harvey by Gov. Wilson is divided among the Democrats in the national capital. Many of them think it will seriously handicap Wilson's chances, while others declare that his courage and candor will add strength to his candidacy in the long run.

The Wilson people were throwing out dark hints to-day that the story of the meeting between Col. Harvey and Gov. Wilson with Col. Watterson as a witness had not been told in its entirety. An intimation was thrown out that it would be disclosed that Col. Harvey had suggested that Gov. Wilson meet Thomas F. Ryan for a conference, and that Gov. Wilson rather resented this suggestion and declined to consider it. Some of the Wilson supporters professed to have information that Col. Watterson himself had told this story down at Charlotte, N. C., but none of the Wilson people would assume responsibility for any positive statements in regard to it.

The public pledges that have been made

Continued on Second Page.

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